

REMARKS

In the Office Action, the Examiner indicated that claims 1 through 28 are pending in the application and the Examiner rejected all claims.

Claim Rejections, 35 U.S.C. §102

In items 3 to 18 on pages 1-4 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 1-28 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,122,741 to Patterson et al. ("Patterson").

The Present Invention

The present invention is a method, system and computer program product that enables automatic insertion of user ID passwords, and other information into the appropriate field of an active computer program. To accomplish this, the present invention enables the automatic *determining* of the location of a particular field displayed on the monitor of a computer running the active computer program. This automatic identification of the appropriate fields and insertion of the appropriate data allows the automatic insertion to be accomplished across multiple programs.

More specifically, a first display field is identified from among a plurality of display fields displayed on the computer monitor based upon a particular characteristic of the first display field, and then the second display field is identified from among the plurality of display fields based upon a predefined relationship between the second display field and the

identified first display field. For example, in an embodiment of the present invention, the password display field is identified based upon a characteristic associated with the password display field (e.g., a display field having a non-display attribute), and then identifying the location of the user ID display field is based upon a predetermined relationship between the user ID display field and the identified password display field (e.g., the first non-empty display field preceding the password display field just identified). Using the present invention, a user can quickly and easily create a log-on macro for accessing a mainframe application without performing cumbersome steps or having to learn new procedures, thereby saving time and effort which can be used to perform other tasks.

U.S. Patent No. 6,122,741 to Patterson et al.

U.S. Patent No. 6,122,741 to Patterson et al. (“Patterson”) teaches a method of and system for managing access by a plurality of users to a plurality of application programs by maintaining a security database accessible by each of the application programs. In accordance with Patterson, a user identifies themselves to the system, and then a security server retrieves a list of the assigned rights for the user attempting access to the application program, and then limits the functionality of the accessed program according to the list of rights retrieved from the security database.

The Cited Prior Art Does Not Anticipate the Claimed Invention

The MPEP and case law provide the following definition of anticipation for the purposes of 35 U.S.C. §102:

“A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference.” MPEP §2131 citing *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Company of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 U.S.P.Q. 2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987).

The Examiner has failed to meet the burden required to support a rejection based on 35 U.S.C. §102. As noted above, the present invention automatically determines, from a plurality of display fields displayed on a computer monitor, which of the display fields has a particular characteristic, and then, based upon that determination and a relationship established between this first display field and a second display field, automatically identifies the location of the second display field. These elements are specifically claimed in each of independent claims 1, 11, 16, and 21. See, for example, claim 1, reprinted in its entirety below:

“1. A method for automatically determining from a plurality of display fields displayed on a computer monitor the location of at least two display fields having a predefined relationship with each other comprising the steps of:

 automatically identifying a first display field from among the plurality of display fields based on the characteristic of a first display field; and

 automatically identifying a second display field from among the plurality of display fields based on a predefined relationship between the second display field and the identified first display field.”

Patterson contains no such teachings. Nothing in Patterson teaches or suggests automatically identifying a first display field based on a characteristic of the display field, and then identifying a second display field based upon a predefined relationship between the second display field and the identified first display field. Patterson simply teaches the

obtaining of specific information regarding a particular user and their security parameters, and then limiting their access to programs that they are attempting to invoke based upon these security limitations.

For example, the Examiner cites column 3, lines 25-40 and 45-60 of Patterson as teaching the identification of a first display field based on characteristics of that display field. However, in fact, these cited portions of Patterson simply discuss a user system table which maps privileges for a particular user to the user ID of that user. Such mapping, while helpful in providing the type of security that Patterson is designed to provide, has nothing to do with the automatic determination and identification of first and second display fields displayed on a computer monitor as claimed. Patterson requires that the locations of the fields be known in advance, i.e., instead of automatic identification of the display fields, in Patterson the locations are predetermined. The remaining elements of the independent claims are, likewise, not taught or suggested by Patterson.

Since each of the independent claims expressly recite these features, and since Patterson is devoid of any such teaching (or suggestion) of these features, each of the independent claims, and all claims depending therefrom, are patentably distinct over Patterson.

Each of the dependent claims add further limitations to the independent claims, none of which are taught or suggested by Patterson. These dependent claims specifically claim, for example, the identification of a password field, based upon the identification of a first non-display field. Further, the second display field is identified by its location (for example)

relative to the first non-display field, thereby identifying it as a likely field for input of user ID information. None of these features are taught or suggested by Patterson.

Applicant notes the Examiner's comments in paragraph 18 of the Office Action.

Applicant submits that both the determining of the location of the particular field on the monitor of a computer running the active program is specifically claimed. To provide further clarity, however, applicant has amended the claims to specify that the identification of the locations is performed automatically. Regarding "the exact password language," applicant submits that this embodiment of the present invention is clearly claimed in dependent claims and need not be included in the independent claims. Patterson does not teach or suggest the automatic identification of the fields as claimed.

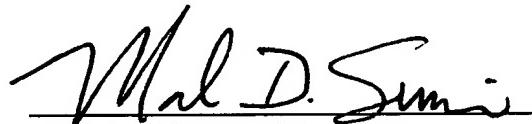
For the reasons set forth above, the Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider and withdraw the rejection of claims 1-28 under 35 U.S.C. § 102.

Conclusion

The present invention is not taught or suggested by the prior art. Accordingly, the Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider and withdraw the rejection of the claims. An early Notice of Allowance is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted

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Date



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